had distributed several hundred sets to that city Now any body who wants them may find my set in the Library of the Common Council, and Mr. Brooks's in that of the Free Academy; but where any of the others are L cannot even guess. And I here express my hope that Congress will never vote another dollar for Books until it is somehow fixed that the People shall have the benefit of them. I did not so well know, when I talked with Mr. Hudson, as I now do, that members some, times sell their orders for these books to brokers, who sell them to book-publishers or furnishers, so that the Member pockets say \$400, the book-purveyor as much more-and no books are distributed at all! Of some books, I am assured, more have been paid for by Congress than were ever printed. But enough

I seed not return to Dunn. Let him lie.

MONDAY IN THE HOUSE. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuno. WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

We had an interesting and profitable sitting in the House to-day. After the collapse of Mr. Dunn, (which I have elsewhere treated,) Mr. BANKS speke for the first time, briefly, frankly, admirably. He said, with reference to Mr. Dunn's newspaper citations, that he acknowledged no responsibility either to the public journals or for them-that he freely admitted their right to criticise and condemn his course, but his responsibility was to his constituents, to whom alone he would endeavor to justify his votes or his general course -that he had done this with reference to his ac tion on the Nebraska bill, and especially the particular vote (fixing a time when the debate in Committee should cease) which bad been the sub ject of severe reprehension-that, without a newspaper in his favor in his District, he met his con stituents face to face, and told them what he had done and why, and they returned him by Seven Thousand majority-the largest received by any Member but one on this floor. Mr. B. said he claimed no infallibility—he may have been wrong in voting as he did-but he believed he was right, and had voted according to his firm and clear convictions. That was all he had to say on the subject-He had risen not to complain of the Hon. gentleman from Indiana, who likewise acted on his own responsibility, nor yet of the Press, which was free to blame or commend as it should see fit. without remonstrance or solicitation on his part. He sat down amid a very general murmur of ap probation.

The Hon. JACOB BROOME-a "National" K. N. Member from Philadelphia-after some nonsense started by Mr. McMullen of Va., which began nowhere and led to nothing-now rose to propose a compromise. He assumed that an irreconcilable difference respecting the Extension of Slavery was preventing the organization of the House. Having duly saved the Union, he proposed his compromise-viz , that Congress should submit to the Justices of the United States Supreme Court (five slaveholders and three of the other four violent Pro-Slavery men) three questions concerning the right of slaveholders to take their playes into the Federal Territories and the right of Congress to establish or inhibit Slavery in those Territories; and all agree to be governed and concluded by the extra judicial Opinion which those Justices should pronounce. (For one, I must say with every respect for those Judicial dignitaries, that I would rather trust a dog with my dinner.) This "new Broome" did not "sweep clean," in spite of the proverb. His proposition was re. ceived with a laugh.

Mr. S. A. SMITH (Dem.) of Tenn. briefly but forcibly exposed the folly of Mr Broome's project-How could the question of Slavery Extension possibly obstruct the organization of the House Suppose the Douglas-Nebraska party had here a majority, that majority could and would organize forthwith-give us but two majority, said Mr S. and I engage that we do it : and here you Anti-Nebraska men have fifteen or twenty majority, and why don't you organize it? Sure enough, why don't they? Is it the fault of those who try to effect an organization? or of the other sort What good effect could any possible opinion of the Supreme Court Justices have on the mulish perverseness of Dunn & Co. 7

-I should have said that Mr. McMullen pro. posed that the Members should agree to pass the peeded Appropriation bills, and then all resign. A Member proposed to add the repeal of so much of the Kansas-Nebraska act of the last Congress as undertook to abrogate the Missouri Restriction to the Appropriation bills as aforesaid. The whole matter was laid on the table, and then the House proceeded to a further ballot for Speaker, when Mr. Banks gained one vote (that of Mr. Edwards of Chautauque Co , N. Y.), which had of late been thrown for Fuller. There was more talk, but not to much purpose. Mr. THORINGTON renewed his Flurality proposition, and I trust the House will be brought to a vote on it to-morrow. H. G.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

From One Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855. The dull monotony of voting was a little relieved to day by a discussion which excited some personal interest in the house, and which was mainly occasioned by the independent and courageous stand taken by that newspaper institution called THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. It has been known bere for several days that Mr. Donn of Indiana was considerably exercised by its comments on his course during the whole progress of the canvass for Speaker, and was preparing himself for the on-slaught and poor justification this morning. He did not attempt to controvert any of the facts alleged in regard to the election in his Congressional District, nor to answer any of the arguments that had been addressed deprecating his conduct in this contest. The burden of his song was a paltry attempt at impeachment of Mr. Greeley's consistency, which was wholly foreign to the accession cy, which was wholly foreign to the occasion, and cy, which was wholly foreign to the occasion, and exhibited the utter poverty of the defense which he labored to make. He did not, for he could not, deny that he had signified his willingness to be bound by the nomination of an Anti-Ne-braska caucus, and endeavored to excuse his noncompliance with that committal by urging as a reason the limitation of its numbers—as it such a reason the limitation of its numbers—as if such a cause in any way affected the principle involved, or absolved his integrity from the obligation of a voluntary pledge. There was a universal concurrence of opinion in Mr. Dunn's failure to make out a case of sustained objection, or of even qualified

defense of his own position.

Mr. Banks was called out by some allusions from Dunn, in reference to the reputed imputation of his movement during the progress of the Ne-braska bill, and in a most clear and manly explabrasks bill, and in a most clear and manly explanation completely anninilated that cause of alleged exception, and attracted the admiration of all sides of the chamber. He defined his position without a syllable of equivocation, declaring it to be wholly independent of all entangling connections, and as resting upon the solid basis of principles which he would not surrender for any station or independent. This short sneech was admirably or inducement. This short speech was admirably timed, and struck the factious opposition between wind and water. So general was its acceptability that applause as if by one impulse resounded

through the hall. After a buncombe demonstration from Mr. Mc

Mullen of Va , resolving that members abould pass the appropriations and resign, which brought half a dozen other gentlemen to their legs, the voting was resumed, and the first poil showed Mr Banks's strength to be 196, or six votes less than were necessary to a choice, which he maintained to the end. It is presty well ascertained that whenever an aggregate of one hundred and ten can be mustered, an election can be consummated. He has had more than this number already, during the progress of voting. The pretexts which have been heretofore set up by the resisting Members from the Free States are now entirely their "naked deformity," and no tenable ground of opposition any longer exists. Faction and personal ambition are the only real obstacles to the success of Mr. Banks and to the triumph of the cause with which he is identified. Let them be clearly understood.

Clearly understood.

The new bogus Minister from Nicaragua,
Mr. French, has not yet presented himself at
the Department of State, and there seems to
be some doubt whether he will be in any particular hurry to offer such credentials as he may bring, from an apprehension that they will not materially serve to enhance his diplo-matic consequence just now. If the Administra-tion felt as free to act as it is to speak, Mr. Wheeler would not have the coportunity much longer of abusing his official position, by collading with military adventurers, or recognizing impromptu Governments. He was appointed upon the appli-cation of the North Carolina members by Mr. Dob-bin, in order to get rid of uncessing importunities for place, but with no expectation that he would ever be called upon to assume any delicate respon-sibility, or to perform any functions of importance. The position which he occupies has become one of practical and large consequence, and it is seriously onsidered in high quarters whether he should not be recalled

If the contest for the Speakership should be protracted through the present week, there is much probability that the aggregate vote will be considerably diminished by absencesism. No friend di Mr. Backs, however, will abandon his post without being sure to pair off in such a manner as not to compromise his vote in any degree. Washington is comparatively deserted in and out of Congress during the Holidays, but there is every prospect this year of a fuller attendance than usual, unless the result should be quickened in a manner to estisfy the majority. It is now sup-posed that votes enough might be procured to earry the plurality rule, if the New Jersey delega-

carry the plurality rule, if the New Jersey delegation would cooperate in the movement. But they
are adverse to the movement, and for reasons
which are potent to every observer.

The first gun was fired in the Senate to day
against the proceedings of the late decapitating
Naval Board, by the presentation of a petition
through Mr. Foote of Vermont, from one of the victims of the so called inquisition. There is a decided disposition to review the action of that tribunal, in particular cases of injustice, but none that I know of to overthrow the whole INDEX.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE SPEAKERSHIP. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

No vote to-day, but a long miscellaneous personal debate on things in general, made up in good part of interrogatories, answers, and all manner of cross-firing. Percy Walker of Alabams, Washburn of Maine, J. Glancy Jones of Penns Ivania, William Smith of Virginia, James H. Campbell of Penusylvania, Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, and Humphrey Marshall of Kentucky, were the chief speakers Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio has the floor for to-morrow morning. The debate to-day proved that the Nebraska Democrats and the Southern Know-Nothings cannot unite, and that Banks must be chosen whenever the plurality rule shall be adopted, as it ultimately must be. I fear, however, that it will not be done to-morrow.

To the Associated Press. Although the debate in the House to-day has served

to inflame Members, the supposition is that a Speaker will be elected before the close of the week. The nomination of the proprietors of The Union, by the Democratic caucus of the Senate, as the printers

for that body is not regarded as indicative of the success of that ticket.

SENATE PRINTER.

From Another Correspondent : WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855. There is a screw loose about the Printer to the Senate. The Democratic Senators are notified to attend another caucus to morrow. Possibly a new man will be offered for the prize.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION

SENATE.... Washington, Dec. 18, 1855. Mr. PRATT gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the improvement of the Patapaco River. Mr. BAYARD gave a similar notice relative to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WALKER, rising to a personal explanation, defended Southern Know-Nothings from the attacks of The Mobile Register, saying that they had not only been a target for the press of the country, but used here also as a battledore and shuttlecock by the Republicans on one side, and the Democrats on the other.

The Democrats here, with obdurate party exclusiveness, before the House assembled commuted their can

The Democrats here, with obdurate party exclusiveness, before the House assembled rounnated their candicate, and adopted a resolution which many of the more considerate of them admit was an insult to and a stigma on the members of this floor.

The fact must be realized, that if Southern Know-Nothings, in the opening of this contest had thrown the meetves into the ranks of the Democrats, the result would have been a Free Soil organization. He denied that the Democratic party was the national party, and claimed nationality for the American party.

Mr. JONES (Pa.) said had it not been for Know-Nothingism Pennsylvania would to day, instead of being represented by seventeen Know-Nothings, and this in Pernsylvania, is perfectly synonymous with Free-Soilism. The gentleman did not mean to impute to him who offered the resolution in caucus the intention to insult any individual or class. The Democracy stand on what they believe to be principle, without compromise.

miss.

Mr. ALLISON, in replying, indered the idea of his colleague, who is a National man. Had it not been for the fact that the people of Pennsylvania condemned the action of the last Congress, there would now be seventeen Democrats from that State on this floor, but the Free Soil and Know-Nothing parties in the people of Pennsylvania is now represented by men.

floor, but the Free Soil and Know-Nothing parties mitted, and Pennsylvania is now represented by men, a mejority of whom condemn the Nebraska bill.

Mr. WALKER replied, saying in the course of his remarks, that the a toption of the resolution in the Democratic caucus shows what is by no means uncommon, viz: the proneness of all men to confound principles with perty, seeming to forget that the two are essentially different. If no organization was effected to day he was willing to meet in this Hall this evening with those members who are in favor of abiding by the existing laws regarding Stavery and of admitting new States whether their Constitutions recognize or prohibit Stavery—the object of the meeting being to devise a plan for organizing the House. In this he believed he expressed the views of a majority of those with whom he acted.

Mr. WASHBURN, (Me.) said there was but one truly national party, and thus voted for Mr. Banks.

Mr. WASHBURN, (Me.) said there was but one truly national party, and thus voted for Mr. Banks. The Democratis represented a section, and the gentleman from Alabama had shown that he belongs to a pa ty as sectional as the Democratic, iuasmuch as he had admitted that he is controlled by the same ideas, principles and thoughts as that party which declares itself in favor of the Kausas bill, and which makes everything subservient to the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Mr. ORR asked Mr. Washburn when he was elected to Congress.

elected to Congress.

Mr. WASHBURN—Year before last.

Mr. ORR—Has not your party been since defeated and the Democrate triumphed?

Mr. WASHBURN explained the position of par

ties in Maine, stating that the principal issue was the Liquor Law.

Mir ORR-I understand, then, that the people of

Maine like whisey better than freedom (appletus and laughter). I sek another question: Were you elected by Know-Nothings?

Mr. WashBURN-Not being a member of the Order I am not asset that I was.

After some further collegely between Mesers. Orr and Weshburn.

and Wesh own

Mr. CAMPAELL (Pa), said he would tell his collengue (Joses) that he would find gentlemen here not afraid of the non-ellation of Knew Nothing. He then

ontinued to show that the American party is en irely osture from the Prec-Scil party, and voted in Penn-sylvania for Nieth-leos as their candida's for Canal Commissioner. He and his filends were now voting for Mr. Balks for Speaker, because no man stood fairs ron American necords than he. They consider the Kalsas and Nietra ska question an open one. Mesers JONES and CAMPBELL (Pa) had a long dislounce shout Penns lyang politics bearing to

dialogue about Pennsy Ivania politics, keeping up a spirited fire involving parasonal explanations.

Mr. WASHBURNE (I. 1) asked whether he did not consider Americanism and Know-No ingism the same

Mr. JONES-No. I am an American, but have rothing to co with Know Ne thingism, which bodes no

Mr. WASHBU NE-1 una terstand the gentle rau to say that the Democratic can cus platform, as he explains it, off is to bar to So, the n Know-Nothings

plains it, offers to bar to So, their Know-Nothings and Demograts coming logochet.

Mr. JONES—We will not take one plank from our platform. Our arms are open, he wever, to every man differing from us as soon as he repudiates his heresies.

Mr. WASHBURNE saked Mr. Jones whether he and his friends would go into such a meeting as that to which they had this morning be en politely invited by the gentleman from Athany, Mr. Walker.

Mr. ORR—I will take that into consideration.

Mr. JONES—The Democrats will meet in cancula with none but those standing on that party's well-settled principles.

Mr. ALLISON, participating in the controversy raised by his two colleagues, said the majority of members in Congress from Pennsylvania were elected as opponents to the Nebraska bill, that being the great

opponents to the Nebraska bill, that being the great Mr. ETHERIDGE thought the House needed re-

pose after the intellectual exercises of the morning. As much had been said as the country could dig-st in two days [laughtsr], and he trusted the House would Cries of "No," "No," "Call the roll," "Call the

Mr. SMITH (Va.) asked Mr. Campbell (Pa.) whether Mr. Banks had not cut himself sloof from the

Americ n party.

Mr. CAMPBELL - I don't know.

Mr. CA&PRELL - I don't know.
Mr. DAMRELL deen ed that Mr. Banks had with-drawn from that party. The Convention that nomi-nated Mr. Rockwell had been called by the Americans. Mr. SMITH defined his position—condemning Free-Solium—approving of the foreign feature of Ameri-canism and declaring himself a National man.

canism, and declaring himself a National man.

Mr. GIDDINGS (placing himself in front of the Clerk's deak) declaimed spiritedly in favor of Freedom, and for building a R-publican Church on a rock, that the waves of hell might not prevail against it.

Mr. LETCHER called Mr. Giddings a strention to the resolutions offered by letter and accorded in the Resublican meeting, insisting that a majority of Free Soilers be placed on the Standing-Committees, and asked various questions in regard to it.

rious questions in regard to it.

Mr. GIDDING'S remarked he understood that every
Northern man was pledyed to that doctrine.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Onio)—No such resolution was

Mr. GIDDINGS exclaimed—God forgive me for voting for a man who was not in heart and conscience

with ft!

Mr. BANKS deaired to say, if any such resolution
was adopted, it was not tendered to him for approval.
Nobody had asked him for pledges.

Mr. GIDDINGS was frequently interrupted, and
had quite a time answering the various interrogatories
put to him from all quarters of the House.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL analyzed the Demo-

HUMPHREY MARSHALL snayzed the Demo-cratic party, showing the discordant elements which had arisen on the question of Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. JONES, (Pa) in explanation, claimed nation-ality for his party, which, he said, like the Demo-cratic party, has no terms of compromise to offer or accept. We ask no quarter, and regard no man as American who does not stand on the Philadelphia

Platform.

He was frequently interrupted by applicate from his friends, and his ened to with marked autontion.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) obtained the floor, and

the House adjourted.

The gailcries were crowded during the day, and much interest was manifested concerning the debate.

THE PENNSYLVANIA KNOW-NOTHINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

The Know Nothing State Council, adhering to the National Platform, are holding a session here, Joseph W. Hunsicker presiding. It is well attended and the members are quite en husias in.

John W. Ashmeed made a strong National speech favoring the twelfth section of the platform. A resolution was adopted approving of the course of Mesars. Broom, Eddie, Miliward, and Faller, of Pennsylvania, the House of Representatives, for refusing to cofrom Eddle, Milward, and reals of refusing to co-alesce with those who regard outside issues as more important than Americanism in the contest for Speaker, and for the strong National ground assumed by them. A Committee proceeds to Washington with the resolu-tions to-night.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Tuescay Dec. 18, 1855. Nos. 10, 11 and 12.—John C. Wissen et al., uss of The Ocean Mutual Insurance Company vs. The Steamer Palmetto and Company; Henry A. Baring et al. use of the same Company vs. The Steamer Palal., use of the same Company vs. The Steamer Pal-metto; and The Baltimore and Southern Packet Com-pony vs. Henry A. Baring et al. Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. The de-crees of the Circuit Court in the above cases were

crees of the Circuit Court in the above cases were affirmed with costs.

No. 18—Wm. H. Jones et al. vs. Thos. M. League. Error to the District Court of the United States, Texas. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the said District Court and remanding the cause for further proceedings.

No. 66. December Term, 1854—James B. Peck et. al. vs. John Sanderson. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, overruling the motion of Mr. Rush for a reargument in this cause.

No. 22—Jacob Kissel, plaintiff, vs. The Board of Directors and President of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argument continued by Mr. Lawrence for plaintiff, and by Mr. Greyer for defendants.

EXAMINATION OF COBURN AND DALTON.

Bostos, Tueeday, Dec. 18, 1855.

The preliminary examination of Edward O. Coburn and Franklin Dalton, charged with the murder of Wm. Sun Ler, commenced to-day in the Police Court. The room was densely crowded. The prisoners are defended by Samuel D. Parker and Natzan Morse, esqs. The examination will probably occupy two or three

The examination will probably occupy the days.

The ship William Dosne, from Philadelphia for Bremen, was abandoned at sea on the 5th of December. She was on her beamends and had five and a half feet of water in her hold. The crew—fifteen in number—were all taken off, and arrived at Salem last night in the brig Water-Witch from Para.

The schooner Flying Dragon, from New Orleans for Boston, went sahore near Plymouth Light, on Sunday night last. The vessel remains tight, and will doubless be got off by lightering.

The following are the footings of the weekly Bank statement:

WRECK OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

SAVANNAR Tuestay, Dec. 18, 1855.

The schooner Balte, Capt. Prudeo, from Nassau, arrived here, reports that the steamship Crescent City, from New York for New Orleans via Havana on the 3d inst., was wrecked on the 7th on Matinals Reef, Bahoma Banks. The passengers, crew and bagging were saved and taken 'to Nassas by the wreckers. The vessel had biged, and it was foared she would prove a total loss. The brigantine Alma had been charfered to convey the passengers and mails to their destination. THE CELEBRATED GAINES'S WILL CASE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

The Supreme Court this morning gave their decision in the case of Mrs. Gaixes, reversing the decision of the Second District Court, and decreeing that Daniel Clerk's will of 1813 be probated, and that Mrs. Gaines be put in possession of the property.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

Two trains of the Great Wes ern (Canada) and Erie Two trains of the Great was ern (Canada) and Ericand Outsilo Railroad, came in collision this after-poon. The engines and two or three cars were smashed. Two lives were lost and several persons wounded. Both trains were behind time.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MEMPHIS, TENN. A fire occurred at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday last, destoying the offices of The Appeal and The Eagle and Enquirer. The Whig office was also considerably damaged.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX

PEACE RUMORS ABUNDANT.

CONSOLS ADVANCED TO 901-8.

Cotton and Breadstuffs Steady.

INV THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH-OFFICE SI WALL-ST. Hallfax, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

The Reyal mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived there at 61 o'clock this morning.

The Asis reports, Dec. 8 6:30 p. m., exchanged signs s with the steamship Pacific, bound into Liverpool. The Asia salled at 8 a.m. for Boston, where she will be due about 3 o'c o k on Wednesday a ter-

The steam ship Hermann sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 5th inst , with 100 passengers and a full carge.

The ship Constitution, of New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, and on the following morning. while lying at anchor in the river Mersey, was observed to be on fire. Assistance was immediately rendered, but she burned all day, and at night was scuttled in 20 feet of water. Part of the contents of the lower hold it was thought would be saved in a damaged state, but otherwise the ship and cargo were a total less. The cause of the fire was unknown, but was supposed to be from spontaneous combustion The passengers and baggage were all landed in safety.

THE WAR.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rursers, but the public had no means of estimating their truth, and they are probably of little value.

It is a very noticeable circumstance that the asser

tions of the British press on the subject of negotiations are quite at variance with those of influential Continental papers.

The London Times, and Disraeli's organ, The London Press, are prominent in asserting that peace is near at hand, and toat Austria is about to address an near at band, and tast Austria is about to address an ultimatum rummoning Russia, under the threat of breaking off negotiations with her, to accept those conditions of peace which the Western Powers can admit at present, but which they will not assent to after another successful campaign.

The Berlin correspondence of The London Morning Chronicle, under date of 4th inst., says:

"It is impossible to separate what is true from what is felse in the reace rummer. It is no doubt true that

Chronicle, under date of 4th inst., says:

"It is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the peace rumors. It is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace, but it is equally tue that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward—as at the utmost preparatory steps only are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of Dec. 2, and hence all attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on the Western Powers, with the view to pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given to the third of the four Vienna Conference points. Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name the conditions to which she is ready to submit. Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory, but vague. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from the difficulty of making proposals that it may have the mortification to see rejected. The Cabinets of Munich and Dreeden, promoted to a more influential position by the policy of France, have also essayed to influence Russia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved of at Paris, but it remains to be seen whether they will be successful. Our best politicians are evenly divided. Some hink peace near, and others distant. The most reliable facts indicate that the state of affairs stands thus:

"There has been no communication whatever from Russia. A communication has been made by the Austrian Government, through the French Mickey at Vienna, to the French Government, embodying the terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to Ergland, and is now under consideration.

terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two Governments. The terms are a great advance upon any yet offered, and might be accepted by all round, but they are the terms of Austria, not of Russia. Austria does not guarrantee to join the Allies if the ultimatum be rejected, but only to break off relaions with Russia. At this point the matter rests."

With respect to Canrobert's mission, The London Times's Paris correspondent, under date of 4th inst., says: "Canrobert has returned. He left Sockholm "on the 19th ult., and the day after his departure an "act of the Convention or protocol was signed by the act of the Convention or protocol was signed by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the English and French Ministers Pleniporentiary, and that the articles of the Convention are most satisfactory to the Allee and advantageous to Sweden. The Moni-teer will say something of it in a few days. It is waiting for the adhesion of Denmark." The London Post says definitely, on the contrary, that no Conven

Post says definitely, on the contrary, that no Convention has yet been entered into by Sweden.

Some undertaks to say that plans will be arranged between Napoleon and the King of Sardinia, with respect to Italy, that will render peace impossible for years to come: others, that Napoleon is tired of the expenses of the war, and really desires peace. Meanwhile continued preparations on the largest soile go for ward for the Sping campairs.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no pressure for peace. The profits of the overland rade keep business generally up to a more favorable point than anticipated. Government paper has not much deteriorated, and money is abundant at Moscow at 7 per cert.

The St. Petersburg Northern Bee has an editorial headed "The War is only Beginning," and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war

The London Times has a reply to the Bee, asserting

THE CRIMEA.

The Times's correspondent writes from the camp before Sevastopol, Nov. 24, saying there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little firing is exchanged between the north and south sides. The Russian works on the north side are rapidly attaining gigantic dimensions. The engineering operations to destroy the Sevastopol Docks are nearly complete. Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the allied camp. Horse-races are advertised in the British, and theaters in the French camp. The weather has been fine.

Deserters confirm the reports that the bulk of the Russian army remains in its former position, viz: the 11th, 12th and 13th divisions on the Severnaya or North Plateau; the 16th and 17th on Mackenzie Ridge: and the rest on the Plateau of Korales, keeping the Belbec and the Katcha.

The French have been rectiforced by Gen. Chasseloup's divisions consisting of 12,000 men. The English and Sarchinans are also reenforced, and it is supposed that the Russians have received reenforcements likewise.

The Russians have erected batteries to prevent the lancing of troops in the rear of the North Forts.

The Russians have erected batteries to prevent the landing of troops in the rear of the North Forts.

The all es have connected the French and English camps by a bridge of boats.

Admiral Lyons continues to cruise near Kertch as the Russians threaten an attack and have furtified Arabat with 30,000 men and Gentl shi with 15,000 men.

Gorchakoff announces on the 23d November—

Noting new."

Gorebakell announces of "Nothing new."

A French Colonel and Captain, while making a reconnoiseance, were murdered by Cossacks.

A Consistingle letter of the 26th November mentions that 300 sail of grain-hips were wind-bound in the Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Innerial Commercial Bank of Odessa has susting the sulina of Commercial Commercial Bank of Odessa has susting the suling of the Commercial Commercial Bank of Odessa has susting the suling of the Sulina of Commercial Bank of Odessa has susting the sulface of the sulface of

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa has sus-pended specie payments—the premium on silver being from tactive to fitteen per cent.

The timber raf's recently captured by the Allies are lest—they being floated away and broken up in a freshet.

A telegraphic disparch of the 6th inst., from Ny-borg (†) [Viborg] states that the United Squadrons, under Admiral Dundas, were then passing the Belt,

The British Admiralty publish Lieut, Geneste's ac-count of the late Hango affair, but it contains nothing

Gen. Canrobert is said to have hinted that he will Gen. Canrobert is said to have the cam-have the command-in-chief of the next Baltic cam-paign, when two allied armies will be landed—one in Finland and the other in Courtland. At Kiel he had a long interview with Admirals Dundas and Penaud, and some at ribute the Russian council of war to the intimation of these facts having reached St. Peters-have. The coupoil referred to will comprise all the intimation of these facts having reached St. Petersburg. The council referred to will comprise all the Russian Generals and Admirals. Generals Rugiger, Beberg, Sievres, Pamatin and o'hers—the object being to settle upon the defense of the coast from the Gulf of Bothnia to the southers extremity of Volhynia—280,000 men being available for this purpose, exclusive of the interior garrisons.

The mission of Admiral Glassnapps to Stockholm, which was supposed to be with the view of counteracting the mission of Canrobert, is stated to by we refer-

ence only to unimportant may of finance and the trade of Swedish ships to the pers. of Finland.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The innulane continues respecting the choice of a Hospodar. Sing and supports John Gaika as the most sultable candidate. France and T. Akar favor M. Callimach, a tide Austria sides with Prince Subby. A Austria is said to desire that in turner the Hosy which shall be named for life by the Pore, subject to yet of the great Powers.

ASIA.

There is a rumor, on the anthonity of a correspondent of The London Dody News, that the Russians have taken Kars—but the report may have acreed from a similar rumor of the capture of Kerteb. The report states that the Russians made an unsuccessful assault on the 5th of November, but afterward took the alone. It needs applies the stermand took

the place. It needs confirmation.

A correspondent of November 12 mentions that
Omer Pas's had divided his force in o three corps, he
hunself, with the main body, occupying Sukum-Kale, while twelve of the detached ba tallous of Infan'ry and two regimens of Cavalry, under Feshad and Osman Pasha, had gone to Redut Kale, and the corps of Mustapha Pasha, with the Tanislan conlingent.

of Mustapha Pasha, with the Tanisian contingent, was at Batoum.

Up to the 12th of November Omer had not moved from this basis of ope a lors.

Ger. Muraviell had established a Winter camp before Kars, and sent off the Georgian militia to the army of the Prince Rebutoff.

Parliament is proregued till the 31st of January—then to meet for business.

The King of Sardinia has been the guest of Queen Victoria during the week. On Sanday he worshiped in the Sardinian chapel—Cardinal Wissman preaching. On Monday he attended the reviews, and on Tuesday visited London, which was illuminated in his henor. On Wednesday he was made Kaight of the Gaiter and inspected the Camp at Aldershott. On Truesday he left London for France.

A public meeting, held at London to consider the noretary crisis and influences of the Bank Charter act, passed resolutions condemnatory of the existing

act, passed resolutions condemnatory of the existing English Currency laws. The meeting was but preliminary to others yet to be held.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to England.

The Cottez have passed a vote of confidence in O'Donnell by a vote of 139 against 8. BELGIUM.

by a large majority.

The Second Chamber has voted the war estimates

GERMANY.

Arrangements for the reciprocal circulation of paper money have just been made between Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria. A renewed conference on German colarge will be held in Berlin—act Vienns—on the 10th of January.

DENMARK.
The political differences between the King and Prince

PRUSSIA.

Distress exists in Prussia in consequence of the scarcity of corn, and a considerable disturbance of the usual course of traffic in consequence of an epidemic among cattle. Importation into Prussia from the Russian land ficutier is prohibited. AUSTRIA.

Sir Hamilton Seymour had strived at Vienas. Private dispatches state that the Austrian army will be further reduced to the extent of 80,000 men. ITALY.

It is announced for the second time, that the mediation of France and England has adjusted the difficulty between Sardinia and Tuscany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET .- Messrs. Brown LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co. report the Cotton Market stealy at former rates. Messrs Description & Co. say that the demand from the trade continues large notwithstanding the reduced stock, but hilders are so arxious to realize that there has been on advance excepting in Midding New-Orleans, which is 1.16th of a penny dear. The savies of the week amounts 50,000 bales, of which speculators took 5 600 and exporters 5,000. The business of Saturday was estimated at 5,00 bales, inc adical, 400 to speculators. The market closed steady at the following quot stiens:

New-Orleans, fair. 51 Midding. 57.16395 Mobile, fair. 52 Midding. 57.16395 Mobile, fair. 6 Middling. 57.16395 Mobile, fair. 6 Middling. 57.16395 Inferior. 5 Middling. 5 M

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices om Manchester are rather more favorable than at the last se-

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. - Mossrs. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. — Messes.
Brown, Shipley & Co. and the Broke's Circular both report a
quiet may ket, with but little speculative demand, and prices
seemers by a rithe lower. Their quotations are: Western Chair
17, 2014 (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997) (1997)
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LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—The brokers circular quotes Rice unchanged; nothing doing in Carolina. Sprint's of Turk's time unchanged; sales at 31/6/33/s. Nothing doing in Crude Turkers time or Tar. Rosks quiet; sales of 856 bb's. at 3/4/2/5/6 to 19. Tallow flat at 79. Toracco—No report. Covers steady, with a fair demark. No improvement in Sugars, buyers being disinclined to operate, and prices so inspular that securate quotations cannot be given.

Frequents—The Liverpool Fright Market had shown no material variation, but weight was scarce and the

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—Messrs. Baring Bro thes report Covers seasy at former rates. Sugars decline, athl further with hot little scendaire demand. The dul. American Phone 22 245; White Wisers 22 26 25 Red. 9 2 23. Inon steady. Welsh Bars, £32 25; Rails, £32 £5; South Pig, 79 6.

LONDON MONEY MARKET. -- Money still dear, bu LONDON MONEY MARKET.—manney stuit dear, but not quite so stringent. Rumors of new loans frustrate the expectation of lower rates. A remarkable feature of the week was the continued advance in the Stock markets of London and Paris, srising markly from speculation. Consolts had advanced and closed at 901. The bulling in the Bank of Engind showed an increase of £87,000. Dollars quoted at 5 01. Bar Silver 5/12.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.-Messis, Bell & Co. re AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messis. Delt of port that a decided improvement has occurred during in I merican Securities. There has been some inquiry Stocks but not enough to affect prices, while for Raille the demand has been extire at improved quotations. Illinois Central have attracted the most attention.

Frie Railroad Funds
Etie Railroad Funds
Pennsylvants Central Railroad lat Mortgage
Illinois Central Railroad
Illinois Freeland
Michigan Central Railroad

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arr. from New-York 4th, Empire, at Liverpool; 5th, Ericsson, at Havre; 5th, Gazetteer, at Liverpool; 1ser at Dea!.

Arr. from Savannah 5th, Moultrie, at Liverpool.

Sid. for New-York 5th, Acadian, at Greence; 3d, Ellen,
from Marwellies; Hollandis, from Helvoet.

Sid. for New-Orleans 3d, Calendar, from hiverpool; 4th,
Jane Parker, from Cardiff; 7th, Pyramid and Senator, from
Liverpool. SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Passengers

Passengers

Mr. Douglass and lady, Mr. Fraen and lady, Miss Banks Miss Thesembrs, Mrs. Smith, Miss Bennett, Mr. Goddard and lady, Dr. Wo fe Mr. Hotck kiss and uon, Miss Towrsson Miss Stodard, the Hon. Mr. Cochran, Capt. Barlow, Mr. Stoddard and lady; Ensign Weisey, Mr. Young and firead, Miss Broad, the Rev. Mr. McDona FMas. McDonail, Mr. Balannine and lady, Mr. Hayes and son Mrs. Newton, Miss Hammersley, Mrs. Turner and lofant, Mesers, Wukmao, Esammersley, Tierrogal, Mayor, Ehoades, Griffa, Trym Penson, Schappe, Basanta, Simpson, Tennant, Kinsay, Szmon, Deplin, Ganate, Backer, Quid, Svery, Falon, Ernst. Smith, Cruy, Fesson, Cook, Person, Strey, Tucker, Graydon, Black, Henshaw, Kelly, Hamilton, Carpenter, Serv, Crosby, Singhardet, Plunkett, Blake, Dougall, Butley, Kilinck, McDonald, Flelding, Fore Fielding, Sinds, Kermann, Rosenfield, Hillaren Bancam, Darks, Wescatt, Jones, Howsi, Maakell, Hill, Wiscon, Robinson, Rumeay, Cruner, McPerland, Ricchie, Bridge, Patraron, Latcashire, Carrie, McThaile, Kapole, Morse Waltin, Jone, Taylor Bayess, Nealy, Asilick, Bonstead, Ware, Lachnice, Milliken, Bradford, Savarn.

THE STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

The steamship St. Louis sailed from Norfolk for Aspinwall, on Saturday last, with 800 troops for Oregon and California.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

The steamet, to Et Dorado, from Havana the 12th itst., has arrived at this port.

HEAVY ROBBERT .- The extensive store occupied by HEAVY ROBBERT.—The extensive store occupied by Stephen L. Stricklard, in the village of New-Britaly, Conr., was entered on Wednesday night of last week, and between \$2,000 and \$3,000 worth of goo is, cousting of silks, satins, &c., were taken.

In this city, on Wednesday, Miss A. S. Pearce recovered \$2,000 camages in the Common Pleas Court, for injuries received from being run over by Haradea & Co. s express wagon.

[Providence Tribune.]

MEETING OF THE N. Y. CITY GUARD. The members of the New York City Guard, the Old Guard, and the bonorary members of both Asso-

lations, held a meeting last evening at their armory, No. 639 Broadway, to take active in reference to the occesse of their late comrade, Ex-Capt. Wil LIAN

McARDLE, who died recently in Austia Co., Texas.
Capt. Thomas T. Ferris of the City Guard was called to the chair, but declined the honor in favor of Carot. E. W. Bung of the Old Guard, which company is conspeed of the members of the former corps who have so sed the time prescribed in the law relating to the New York State Militia. Mr. EDWARD L. HEDDEN

was as pointed Secretary.

After some remarks by the Coeferman upon the many virtues and estimable qualities of their late comrade. Mr. J. Happen offered the following presmble and

resolutions, which were adopted:

Mr. J. Hisdus offered the following pressible and resolutions, which were adopted:

B'hereds the afflicting invelligator has recently reached as of the audien because of our well-belover counsels and az Commancent, William McArdie, wheeled as Beliville, Austin Commancent, William McArdie, wheeled as Beliville, Austin Commancent, William McArdie, wheeled as Beliville, Austin Commancent, be lifted November last, and

Whereas It recomes this Confusity to himsome action expressive of their grief on this ado occasion, and adopt such measures as are entirently due to the infinity of one with for an ions appeared to the measures as an entirently due to the infinity of one with for an ions a conficient lies, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of if non be appointed by the Predict of this meeting to take such proper and humanistic of our bearts over dowing with grainful resumbrance of our theories over dowing with grainful resumbrance of our standards of our bearts over dowing with grainful resumbrance of our aleast committee to restain the formation of consideracy to be reported at the rext meeting of the Company.

Resolved That the Committee be instructed by these resolutions to take prompt measures to send to Texas for the growning of our measures which inserted with military honors due to his reac.

Resolved, That the Committee be sunfaring to procure a subscript to defray the necessary and have them brought to the corps to defray the necessary amount of the committee have full prown to make any and all arrangements that may, in melt discretion, be necessary and fit to give a proper testimonial of their respect and honor to the decreased that an communications be referred to them, and that special mee has of the company be called by the Tresdont as often as in the estimation of the Committee, the same may be exceed excellent.

Resolved, That the testimonial of their respect and honor to the grown of the committee in the control of the committee of the spect and honor to the special mee has of the company be called by

In accordance with the resolutions, the Craninaas in accordance with the resolutions, the Craninaas is pented the following gentlemen as a Coramites: George Brady, J. Hedden, L. D. Bulkley, T. T. Ferris, E. L. Hedden W. H. Hallock, W. H. Dapor, W. B. Parsons, Eegar Logan, E. D. Garcecoli, H. Spear, Ralph Trembly, C. S. Storme, W. C. H. Sherman. On motion, the Chairman was added to the list.

Mr. Condell, stated that the deceased was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the Master of Earcka Lodge to which he (Cordel) belonged, had requested him to ask whether that Lodge might not take part in the funeral ceremonies, providing the Lodge to which Mr. McArole was attached did not come forward. quested him to ask whether that Lodge might not take part in the funeral ceremonies, providing the Lodge to which Mr. McArole was attached did not come forward and claim the privilege. It was not known to what Lodge the deceased belonged. Some little discussion ensued upon the subject, and the matter was finally referred to the Committee. The meeting then afternoon of the committee of the committee of the committee of the committee.

SELF-DEFENSE OF MR. UNDERWOOD.

To the Editors of The Boston Atlas.

To the Editors of The Boston Atlas.

GENTLEMEN: When my communication concerning the literary connections of the critic of The N. Y. Transons was published in your paper, over the signature of "Upeilen" I had but little idea of the true character of the conductors of that sheet. I had often been told that, when in controversy, they were arrogant, unserspulsus abusive and atterly regardless of the rights of private character and of the common courtests of life. From such imputational have here-tofore defended them; but whether, in truth, these characteristics do not properly belong to them, your readers shall judge.

Traders shall judge.

My article was designed to show the reading public that THETRIBUSE was at least liable to the suspicion of partisity in its book-notice, because its liberary editor was employed by two publishing houses in New York partisity in its book-notices, because its library efficient was employed by two publishing houses in New York as a manuscript reader. I will not repeat the argument I then employed, nor add any reasons why, in my o halon, this serving on both sides is improper. The fac's being once known, the public will judge for themselves. As The Tribune does not cony the charge, but defends the position of its critic as eminently proper, it cannot have the least objection to its having the widest publicity. It may, therefore, be stated that George Ripley, its literary office, is also salaried by Messis. Harper & Brothers, and by Mr. J. C. Derby, publishers. It is reported that he receives from the forcer house \$1,200, and from the later \$500 per anum for his services.

One result of this controversy will be that these feets will now have as wide a circulation as Mr. Ripley himself could desire. And as that was all I intended to accomplish in my former communication, I am in that respect entirely satisfied.

But if this sung arrangement of Mr. Ripley's is as in ocent as The Tribune thinks, why does that journal get into such a towering passion when it is made known? Why has it jumped from the true issue, and made a personal attack upon ms? Can it be that, like the sly nouze in Charles Lamb's fable, the critic does not like to have his hermitage in the choses discovered?—that he would try to bite the finger that points at his cell where he mortifies his carnal desires!

For doing this service to the community, THE TRIB-For doing this service to the community, The Trin-tene has treacherously violated the confidence reposed by me in one of the friends of the critic—not its first trick of the kind—and dragged my name before the public, with a profusion of epithets that must have taken considerable study to acquire. Now the public had not the least concern to know who "Upsilon" an interest in knowing whether his implied charge against The Trinung was true; and now they do

I do not believe that any other paper, in Boston or New-York—not even the most scurrious—would have condescended to use the language which FRE TRIBUNE New-York—not even the most seurritous—would have condescended to use the language which Tark Tarbunk has seen fit to employ a spirat me. The days when Blackwood could call Brougham "a Billingsgate fishwife," and McCulloch "as ignorant lout," have gone by. For the honor of literature, that style of "argument" has fallen into disuse—abandoned to the purlieus explored now by hot corn philanthr pists.

But The Timbunk's abuse is mostly froth; indeed, I am surprised that the writer has found so few tuings to my discredit. Very few people go through the world without committing some folly or absurdity, or worse, perhaps; and if nothing more can be urged against me than having once accepted a courtesy from a man who afterward proved himself so little of a gen'leman, why, I shall think I have come off remarkably well.

As to the assertion in The Timbunk, that my communication was occasioned by its unfavorable notice of a book published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Mr. Kipley is well aware that it is unfavorable notice of a book published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Mr. Kipley is well aware that it is unfavorable notice of a book published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Mr. Kipley is well aware that it is unfavorable notice of a book published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Mr. Kipley is well aware that it is unfavorable notice of The Thibunks of criticisms will be presented to the public elsewhere. But no consideration can induce me to continue a merely personal controversy. I have thrown back the comosplet, but I shall not mention Mr. Ripley's name again, nor reply to any further perronal attacks.

In the mean time I respectfully ask every elitor who has copied the article from The Thibunks, or given its purport, to print this brief reply.

Respectfully yours,

E We have received a letter, signed "Vindex," from Lewis County, in this State, disproving the injurious rumor that Gov. Clark had been burned in offigy at Mastirsburgh for commuting the centence of Cavan-agh. The writer represents the burning as a foolish farce, which met with no consideration where it happened, and states that the Governor's decision has received the unhesitating approval of all the most worthy people in the county. Our curespondent this ke that these papers which have given circulation to the story should also publish the contradiction in justice to the good people of Lewis County, who reither merit nor sovet such notorlety.

And for the Free-State Men in Kansan.

Pursuant to the call which appeared in The Loader of
Saturday monling, a meeting was held in the old
Court-House in the evening. The number in attendance was much smaller than we expected to see there;
but what the meeting locked in that respect, it abandantly made up in spirit. The Hon. John Crowell
was chosen as Chairman, and Roland D. Noble, eq.,
as Secretary. After some preliminary business, a
Committee of seven was appointed to present the
views of the people of Cleveland to their fellow-citizens elsewhere. The following gentlemen compose
the Committee: Joel F. Kweler, John A. Foot, Chas.
Bradburn, C. H. Hickox, Dudiey Baidwin, A. Fuller,
and O. M. Oviatt.

The grave importance of the occasion, and the nocessity of deliberate action, induced the Committee to
sek time for redection; and it was resolved to postpone
were delivered by the Hon. John A. Foot, Jessie P.
Bishop, eq., the Rev. J. C. White, and the Hon. John
Crowell. It was good to observe that white moderarion governed the assembly, every man spoke with
firm rese, and there was no talk about concession. Let
the citizens of Cleveland at end to-motrow night; and
he ar the report of the Committee.

[Cleveland Ledger, 17th.]